Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Hurricane Katrina RACM Demolition Assessment Guidelines for Contractors

Introduction

Before a hurricane damaged house can be demolished, the parish or Corps (Corps of Engineers) contractor must determine if the house contains RACM (Regulated Asbestos Containing Material).
If samples can be taken from the house, then this will determine if RACM is present. If samples cannot be taken, due to the house being unsafe to enter or structurally unsound, then the house is assumed to contain RACM.
C & D demolitions are properties that either tested negative for asbestos or were "down by the storm" (meaning that no walls were left standing after the hurricane). Although nonregulated, insofar as LDEQ Asbestos Regulations are concerned, C& D demolitions must still comply with LDEQ Solid Waste and Air Regulations

The Hot Zone

- The containment area, or "hot zone", must have a barrier.
- The size of the hot zone will vary as determined by the contractor. The LDEQ does not have the regulatory authority to determine the size of the hot zone.
- All persons actively engaged in the demolition of a RACM house must be accredited. Normally this will be the equipment operators, the asbestos site supervisor and his crew, and the person performing air monitoring at the site. Note: Nonaccredited individuals (truck drivers, FEMA archeologists, contractor personnel, etc.) may enter the hot zone during periods when the demolition is not in progress (lunch. breaks, etc.). This is OK. The LDEQ is only interested in those individuals actively engaged in the RACM demo, and, who are performing air monitoring, supervising the hot zone crew, or who are working in the hot zone during the RACM phase[1] of the demolition.
- The LDEQ does not regulate the use of PPE (respirators, Tyvec, etc.) and is not involved with safety issues at RACM sites as per our regulations. These are OSHA issues and any questions regarding these issues should be directed to OSHA.
- The "burrito wrap" must be completed in the hot zone or an adjacent (and contiguous) work zone. LDEQ inspectors or START contractors may enter the work zone, in order to inspect a completed burrito wrap, after the burrito wrap is complete and the barrier tape has been dropped. Note: Wrapping asbestos tape around a truck does not meet the LDEQ definition of a work zone.
- The hot zone barrier tape can be lifted up or untied to allow the trucks in or out of the containment area and should be replaced immediately afterwards.

[1] Once all of the RACM debris (i.e., all of the debris associated with the house) has been removed from the site, then any remaining material is considered C & D debris and our RACM rules do not apply. This being said, some contractors have elected to treat the remaining debris as RACM and as such must follow our RACM guidelines.

- Once the hot zone has been set for the day, and the demolition has begun, the contractor cannot shrink the hot zone. Note: In some cases, a contractor will tape off a "work zone" adjacent to the hot zone. This "work zone", sometimes used as a barrier to keep people away from the site or to complete the burrito wrap, can be adjusted as the contractor sees fit. The work zone must be adjacent to, and contiguous with, the hot zone.

Asbestos Accreditations

- Hot zone workers (the site asbestos supervisor, his crew, and the equipment operators), and the individual performing air monitoring, must maintain onsite their LDEQ Certificate of Accreditation (or a copy) and a photo ID, or their LDEQ accreditation photo ID. These documents must be shown to LDEQ inspectors or START contractors upon request. Contractors must check each of the above individuals for these documents, before work begins, in order to ensure compliance with LDEQ regulations. If proof of accreditation is not onsite, then an individual is assumed to be nonaccredited.
- A LDEQ certificate of accreditation, used as proof of accreditation, must be accompanied by a driver's license or some other government issued ID to ensure that the individual's identity is not forged. If this isn't available, then a photo ID issued by the Asbestos Training Provider, who performed the individual's training, may substitute.
  The LDEQ maintains a database of accredited individuals and this information can be found at: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251 under the heading entitled, "**Louisiana Asbestos Accreditation Lists by Discipline**." As this database is updated periodically, contact Becky Barbier, of the LDEQ (225.219.0932), for any questions concerning the accreditation status of an individual.
- Air monitors and asbestos supervisors are required to maintain proof of their Contractor/Supervisor accreditation onsite. Their accreditation # will contain an "S", as in 7S01194. Note: An asbestos supervisor may supervise more than one site as long as they are adjacent to each other. In all cases, the Asbestos Supervisor must be on site and supervising the hot zone crew while the demolition is in progress.
- The person performing the air monitoring, or the equipment operator, may also act as the asbestos supervisor. This is permitted as long as he has the DEQ contractor/supervisor accreditation, stays on site during the demolition, and is actually supervising the hot zone crew.
- Other hot zone workers need to have, at the least, a worker accreditation. A worker accreditation # will contain a "W", as in 7W01192. A contractor/supervisor accreditated person may work as a hot zone worker; however, a worker may not supervise the job site.
- A hose operator may be nonaccredited as long as he remains outside the hot zone while demolition activities are taking place. If this is the case, ensure that the debris is being adequately wetted as it may be hard to reach all areas of the demolition from outside of the hot zone.

- During site visits, LDEQ inspectors and/or START contractors may check accreditations of individuals working in the hot zone. If credential checks are required by these inspectors, the workers may come out of the hot zone one at a time in order to prevent a delay in the demolition.
- Please be aware that some workers may try to use falsified accreditations. In trying to determine if an accreditation certificate/ID is false, pay special attention to the font used, look for obvious signs of tampering (with the accreditation IDs), and in no case should two accredited workers have the same accreditation or AI #.
- Contractors are responsible for submitting an excel listing of their asbestos accredited workers to Anis Abdelghani. Mr. Anis' email address is anis.abdelghani@la.gov. The excel format should be in the following format:

AI Number	**Certification Number**	**First Name**	**Last Name**	**Sub-Contractor Name**	**Cert. Expir**	**Prime Contractor**	**Parish**

Air Monitoring

- Air monitoring is not a LDEQ requirement; however, it is required by the USACE and/or the USEPA. If air monitoring is being conducted, as noted in the Section above, an asbestos contractor/supervisor accreditation from the LDEQ is required.

Rolling on RACM Debris with Heavy Equipment

- Rolling on RACM Debris with heavy equipment is not permitted without prior approval from Anis Abdelghani or Kevin Cousins. Notice should be given at least 48 hours in advance (by email) in order to allow time for the LDEQ to visit the site in order to determine the validity of the request. Mr. Abdelghani's email address is: anis.abdelghani@la.gov and Kevin's address is kevin.cousins@la.gov. Both of the above parties should be copied on the request.
- A bobcat with rubber tires/treads cannot roll on RACM, however, it may roll on VAT (Vinyl Asbestos Tile) that is still fixed in place on a slab.
  Note: This exception only applies to floor tile that is in good condition. If the floor tile has been exposed to UV rays for an extended period of time it may crumble under the weight of a rubber tired bobcat.
- What part of a RACM house is considered to be RACM? Any part of the house or its supporting structure that is above ground level. This definition would include the cinderblocks that a raised house is resting on.
- RACM, as mentioned above, is any part of the house (meaning house debris) that is still onsite. Once the house has been removed, the site is technically a C & D (Construction and Demolition Debris) site and LDEQ RACM regulations do not apply (the exception being where the contractor has elected to treat lot clean-up debris as RACM).

Recycling of Non-RACM Debris

- The salvaging of materials, incidental to a RACM demolition, has long been recognized as a good practice to conserve landfill space and recycle usable material. In order to qualify as non-RACM, the material has to pass a visual inspection. If no suspect material is visually detected, it can then be reused. So far, this issue has only been raised twice. In one case a homeowner who wanted to save the pilings that his house was built upon and the other case involved a homeowner who wanted to salvage some cypress beams. In all cases, contractors should get approval from the LDEQ to recycle Non-RACM debris from RACM sites.

Wetting of Debris

- The structure must be adequately, or sufficiently, wetted[2] before and during the demolition. The exception being when the debris is already sufficiently wet due to rainfall. If any dust is observed prior to or during demolition and/or loading, the material is not sufficiently wet.
- The excavator/bobcat should not be operating unless someone is manning the water hose, ready to spray water if necessary.
- If two pieces of equipment are operating, then two water hoses may be needed to ensure adequate control of dust emissions.
- If there are visible dust emissions, then wetting is not adequate. The criterion is no visible emissions.
- In some cases, one source of water may not be adequate to control dust emissions at a site. The LDEQ strongly recommends that contractors have another source of water ready in case such is needed.
- During lot grading/clean-up operations a contractor must use water to control dust emissions.

The Burrito Wrap

- The idea is to create a leak-tight bag that will slide out of the truck in one piece at the landfill. In order to verify that a burrito wrap is leak-tight, you can expect that the LDEQ inspectors, or EPA START contractors, who visit your demolition site, will inspect every loaded RACM trailer before it leaves the site.
- RACM must be sent to a landfill that is permitted by the LDEQ to accept such material. A listing of landfills approved to accept RACM can be found at:

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[2] The EPA, in their latest "No Action Assurance" letter recommends thoroughly wetting the interior of structures to the extent possible through windows and door openings and/or through openings made into the attic spaces and/or walls from the exterior prior to demolition. Where field conditions allow, the EPA also recommend that amended water be used for wetting, as this significantly reduces the potential for asbestos release. The surfactant added to the water provides better wetting than regular water and helps ensure that the "no visible emissions" standard is met. An example of how to use a wetting agent can be found in EPA's "Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-containing Materials in Buildings", EPA-560/5-85.024 (Purple Book). This publication can be found at the following link: www.epa.gov/nscep/

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?link=permits%2fAsbestosandLead%2fRecognized+Regulated+Asbestos+Landfills.pdf&tabid=2251

- LDEQ regulations require that the plastic/poly used for the burrito wrap be transparent or clear. The reason for this is that once the RACM is sealed in the burrito wrap, evidence of adequate wetting is considered to be the formation of water droplets on the inside of the wrap. As a test, the project site Supervisor may lay a single layer of plastic over his hand and if he can still see his hand, then the plastic meets the LDEQ requirements. Note: Solid colored plastic/poly is never acceptable.
- The LDEQ does not regulate poly thickness, only that the burrito bag retains its integrity during the trip to the landfill.
- The plastic/poly cannot be glued to the side of the trailer or taped to, or over, the center crossbar (if applicable) of the trailer.
- If the burrito bag is made from separate pieces of plastic, the bottom and/or corner seams of the bag must be sealed with tape and/or glue in order to form a leak-tight container. Contractor personnel should check lined trucks, before loading, to ensure that all seams have been taped and/or glued.
- A generator label, preferably written with an indelible marker directly on the plastic, and an asbestos warning label must be applied to the top of the burrito wrap.
  The generator label must state the origin of the debris (Ex: Corps/Hurricane Katrina), the address of the demolition site, and the date. Note: LDEQ regulations do not specify any standards for the generator label other than the information required. As such, the generator information may be hand written on a sheet of paper that is permanently attached to the burrito wrap.
  The asbestos warning label should be an OSHA approved tri-color sticker (usually black, red, and white). If the warning sticker is a tri-color commercially supplied product, the LDEQ will consider it to be adequate. Also, the asbestos warning sticker may have blanks for the generator label information. If these blanks are completed with the proper information, a separate generator label is not needed. The generator label and/or asbestos warning label should be placed on the top of the burrito wrap in the front/left quadrant of the loaded trailer (the corner closest to the driver).
- When checking a burrito wrap for leak-tightness, the Supervisor needs to ensure that there are no visible openings in the top/sides of the burrito wrap and that debris (pipes, 2X4s, etc.) is not sticking-up out of the trailer in a way that might puncture the wrap while in transit. Normally, burrito wrap problems can be fixed by the crew with duct tape, the exception being a burrito wrap where the seams have broken open or where the debris has torn a large hole in an inaccessible part of the burrito wrap. . In these cases, the burrito wrap cannot be properly repaired without dumping the load (back onto the RACM site) and then relining/reloading the truck.
- A partially loaded RACM trailer may be moved to another site without completely sealing the burrito wrap (Note: the plastic flaps should still be draped over the RACM, they just don't have to be sealed). However, the sites must be within three blocks of each other. Our intent here is that any movement of a

partial load, as described above, be kept to an absolute minimum and that said truck must not travel on, or cross, a major street. Note: if a contractor commingles RACM debris from two sites, in the same trailer, then two generator labels must placed on the burrito wrap (one for each address).

Leaving RACM Debris Overnight on the Demolition Site

- In some cases, a contractor will have to leave RACM debris onsite overnight due to the inability to finish a demolition on the same day that it was started. This is acceptable provided that: the debris is wetted; the debris is covered with plastic that has been secured in place; asbestos warning stickers have been placed on all four sides of the plastic covering the debris pile; a barrier is in place around the RACM debris; and, the site is the first on the schedule to be started the next day. Note: The barrier placed around the RACM debris must be labeled "Danger Asbestos".
- In populated areas, temporary construction fencing (with asbestos warning signs, warning stickers or warning tape) must surround the RACM.
- If part of the house is still standing (in a populated area), then the house should be surrounded by the temporary construction fencing as well. Note: If a demolition site has fencing (chain link, etc.) bordering the site, then the temporary construction fencing need only be placed across the non-fenced part of the property. In both cases above, when using the orange construction fencing or the site fencing, the fencing must be labeled with "Danger Asbestos". The asbestos warning tape normally used to surround a hot zone during demolition will suffice for this purpose.
- RACM debris storage on a demolition site is not permitted for a time period beyond one overnight period of storage with one exception; demolition debris may be left onsite for the period from Saturday evening through Monday morning as long as all of the applicable rules above are followed.

Staging of Full or Partial RACM Loads Overnight

- Trucks containing demolition debris from RACM houses may be stored overnight at a truck stop or other parking area near the hotel where the truck drivers are staying. The demolition debris must be properly burrito wrapped and covered by a heavy tarpaulin with straps tying down the load and the trailer/roll-off must be labeled for overnight storage. Because the debris is wrapped in such a manner, tarped, strapped, and labeled, and the trailers/roll-offs are approximately 13' in height, the Department feels that this procedure meets the regulation regarding "secure area" in LAC 33:III.5151.J.1.a vi of the Louisiana Air Quality Regulations.
- In unpopulated areas, partial or full loads may also be left overnight at a RACM demolition site provided that the truck is parked in the hot zone and the hot zone barrier tape is in place.
- In both of the cases above, the driver of the RACM load will need two ADVFs: one for the day of storage and one for the day of disposal.

Truck Labeling Requirements

- Vehicles used to transport asbestos containing waste must be marked during the loading and unloading of waste so that the signs are visible. The markings must conform to the requirements detailed in LAC 33:III.5151.I.4.a.i, ii, and iii.
- Please note that the OSHA citation has changed and is currently under 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(8)(iii), as opposed to the current LDEQ regulations.
- Labels shall be used in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200(f) of OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, and shall contain the following information:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

ADVF

- For FEMA financed residential demolitions only, the Department has developed a new procedure where one ADVF, per contractor, per parish, per day is authorized. Each ADVF is issued an addendum to the ADVF issued by the LDEQ Air Permits staff in the Baton Rouge office, and each truck must have a copy of the ADVF designated for that day with them prior to leaving the site. The original ADVF designated for that day along with an addendum form must be used by the first truck bringing waste to the landfill. All subsequent trucks must carry a copy of the ADVF during transportation and arrive at the landfill with the copy. The Contractor may make as many copies as needed of the ADVF designated for that particular day. This system is used by the landfill to track and tally all loads and quantities of each load delivered to the landfill.

Debris Management

- Contractors are required to remove HHW (household hazardous waste), EW (electronic waste), white goods (household appliances), tires, & gasoline powered equipment (if these items are present). Note: The contractor must not crush, or roll over, refrigerators or room air conditioning units. Doing so could result in the release of Freon.
- No person shall evacuate Freon directly into the atmosphere from a central air conditioning system or refrigerator. Please contact the Southeast Regional Office (SERO) contacts, Anis Abdelghani, Kevin Cousins, or Wayne Desselle immediately if you observe this action. The phone number for the Southeast Regional Office is 504.736.7701.

Asbestos Removal & Abatement Contractor's Licensing Requirements

- In accordance with the LDEQ Air Quality Regulations, LAC 33:III.5151.F.1.f, any contractor performing removal (demolition or renovation) of asbestos containing material that involves Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (see definition in LAC 33:III.5151.B) must become licensed by the ***Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors (LSLBC).*** You may contact this agency by phone 225-765-2301 or view their web site for additional information at **http://www.lslbc.state.la.us**
- Note: The LDEQ only requires an asbestos removal and abatement contractor's license for the contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) who are actually performing the RACM demolition, however, the Louisiana State Licensing Board for Contractors requires that all parties involved in asbestos removal and abatement (both primes and subcontractors) be licensed (LA R.S. 37: 2150.1.4.c).

ADDENDUM ONE
HURRICANE KATRINA RACM DEMOLITION GUIDELINES
FLOOR TILE REMOVAL
11/14/2006

The following guidelines apply to floor tile and sheet goods (the two products hereafter referred to as "tile") removal on slab foundations to which they are glued. This addendum pertains to the "After the Fact" VAT on slabs from houses that were not initially removed during the initial demo. These tiles are in poor condition due to exposure to the elements for about a year. Observation of a tile removal revealed that, when removed by hand scrapers, the tiles were easily crumbled and, therefore, are RACM. The following guidelines have been developed to assist with regulatory compliance during the removal process.

- Questions regarding the ADVF needed for the removal should be addressed to Jodi Miller at (225) 219-3004.
- The Demo Protocol document is in full effect, including the use of water as containment. It is not necessary to "tent" the slab.
- Since the RACM is bagged, instead of being loaded in bulk into a roll-off box, each bag shall have a generator label and marked with the Danger Asbestos signage. The bag containing RACM will be of burlap or synthetic fiber. This prevents the tile from cutting the poly bag. The burlap or synthetic fiber bag containing the RACM does not have to be clear. The first bag is then put into the clear, labeled bag. The leak-tight wrapping applies to each bag.
- The adequately wet standard, as applied to bagged material, is that water droplets (condensation) should be observed inside of the bag.
- When the removal is finished, the slab shall be cleaned of all loose debris (LAC 33:III.5151.F.3.l.). The use of a squeegee would assist in the cleanup and eliminate pooled water that would interfere with the next step.
- The removal area shall be encapsulated[3] with a nonwhite pigmented product compatible with the contact surface. Its ability to withstand the elements should be considered.
- The "hot zone" barrier shall not be taken down until the encapsulant has dried. When dry, the slab and the adjacent area become nonregulated.
- The absence of houses in the removal area provides a clean sightline. For this reason one Contractor/Supervisor is permitted to manage two tile removal sites, no more than one block apart in any direction.

[3] *Encapsulation*—the treatment of asbestos material with a material that surrounds or embeds asbestos fibers in an adhesive matrix to prevent the release of fibers by the encapsulant creating a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrating the material and binding its components together (penetrating encapsulant).

ADDENDUM TWO
HURRICANE KATRINA RACM DEMOLITION GUIDELINES
CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS AND PRE-CLEANING OF THE SURROUNDING AREA
1/3/07

Category I and II materials, primarily floor tile and transite shingles, are being found in the area surrounding demolition sites, both C&D and RACM. They are incidental, random pieces, probably blown off of or floated away from adjacent properties. The equipment associated with a demolition may cause these materials to become regulated. The following measures are required to be performed prior to staging equipment.

Clear the surrounding area of all material that is suspect for asbestos. The surrounding area is defined as anyplace where a piece of equipment, used in the demolition process, could roll over suspect material thereby causing that material to become regulated. An example of surrounding area is the route to and from the backhoe's transportation trailer.

The word "clear" means to visually inspect the area for suspect materials and remove it if there is potential for impaction. Clearance air monitoring is not part of this work plan.

If suspect material is found to be prevalent, the contractor may elect to sweep the area. The area swept shall be kept adequately wet while sweeping.

If a pile of debris will have to be rolled on, then the pile shall be reduced to a single layer to enable an inspection or removed in toto.

The intent in the above guidelines is that non-regulated asbestos-containing materials not be made regulated during the course of demolition activities at the site.

This is a "stand alone" document for pre-cleaning. Nothing in this document changes the initial "Guidelines" document or Addendum One.

ADDENDUM THREE
HURRICANE KATRINA RACM DEMOLITION GUIDELINES
REMOVAL OF VINYL ASBESTOS FLOOR TILE (IN GOOD CONDITION)
1-31-07

Flooring that contains asbestos, when intact and in good condition, is generally considered non-friable and non-regulated.

Any intentional removal of vinyl asbestos floor tile (VAT) by mechanical means would make the VAT regulated. However, during the course of demolition and in trying to remove Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris from single dwelling residential structures, any (VAT) that comes up will be considered incidental. Following debris removal at the site, use of hand tools such as hand chippers, flat head shovels, etc. to remove VAT from the structure will be considered non-regulated material, and should be disposed with other C&D material from the site.

If the material cannot be removed by hand tools, and mechanical means must be used to remove the VAT, the VAT material will be considered regulated.

As always, although the LDEQ does not enforce OSHA regulations, OSHA worker protection guidelines shall be followed as appropriate.

ADDENDUM FOUR
HURRICANE KATRINA RACM DEMOLITION GUIDELINES
FEMA FINANCED DEMOLITIONS OF COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES
(Revised 9/25/07)

This addendum refers to FEMA financed demolitions of commercial buildings. Existing RACM Demolition Assessment Guidelines for Contractors will be used as a guide for commercial demolitions financed by FEMA with the following exceptions:

1- The commercial structure must be inspected and Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) removed prior to demolition unless "…the facility is being demolished under an order of a state or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse" or "the facility demolition is financed by FEMA and cannot be inspected because it is structurally unsound and unsafe to enter." Commercial structures that are deemed environmentally unsound only cannot be considered the same as structurally unsound. RACM removed prior to demolition will require one, unique, ADVF for each load. The one ADVF per day is not allowed.

2- RACM from commercial structures cannot be disposed at "Enhanced Landfills", and must be properly disposed in Type I or II disposal facilities recognized to accept this type of waste.

3- Emergency notifications for FEMA financed commercial structures will be accepted based on the definition, in part: "a demolition or renovation operation was not planned but results from a sudden unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard…"

4- Due to the large number of commercial structures that will be demolished in a short timeframe, the "Addendum to ADVF Procedure," also called "1 ADVF procedure" will be allowed. This applies to a structure that cannot be inspected and the entire structure is demoed as a RACM. The "1 ADVF procedure" must be addressed specifically for the structure being demolished.

See the attached flow chart (Addendum 4a) for a visual representation of the above.
To view a copy of the guidelines mentioned above, see the LDEQ, Asbestos and Lead page at http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2251

5- The LDEQ will continue charging $66 for emergency notifications for FEMA financed commercial structures, rather than $99.
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ADDENDUM FOUR (a)
COMMERCIAL/ FEMA PAID DEMOLITION
FLOW CHART
4/23/07

Commercial Demolition

- Inspection
  - No ACM ------ CD* demo ------ File Negative Declaration (Neg. Decl.)
  - ACM present
    - Non-regulated
      - Cat I - File Neg Decl--- Can remain for demo & disposal---CD*
      - Cat II --- File Neg Decl ---Remove before demo ---CD*
    - Regulated ----- File for ADVF[4] ---------- ---- Remove before demo ---- CD* (Serves as notice of demo)
- No inspection if structurally unsound & in danger of imminent collapse ------ RACM -------- File AAC-2 unique for the demo, i.e. specify address. ADVF good only at that address. One ADVF per contractor per day.

- Non-RACM *Construction Debris – no ADVF needed.
- No Grinding/recycling of concrete contaminated with asbestos

[4] One ADVF per load will be required for abatement operations

ADDENDUM FIVE
ADDENDUM TO ADVF PROCEDURE FOR HURRICANE RELATED ACWM
FOR <u>FEMA FINANCED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES ONLY</u>

On March 29, 2006, the following procedure was been implemented for all FEMA financed demolitions only for hurricane related transportation and disposal of for residential structures constructed of Asbestos Containing Waste Material (ACWM) requiring Asbestos Disposal Verification Forms (ADVFs).

An attached excel file contains two spreadsheets: One is a template form that will used to accompany an ADVF for each major contractor and one is an example. The following procedure is to be used for the transportation and disposal of ACWM requiring ADVFs and will significantly reduce the number of ADVFs that are associated with project.

A. For each day an ADVF is required, the Contractor will sign the Addendum certifying that the transporter information pertaining to this ADVF is true and correct.

    1. At the time of the first receiving load for the day, the landfill accepting ACWM will receive one original ADVF and the accompanying form, Addendum to ADVF for Transportation and Disposal of ACWM from each major contractor via the transporter.

    2. The driver will proceed to the asbestos disposal area and submit the major contractor they are working, their company name, truck number, and initial.

    3. Landfill personnel will verify that the truck is on the Addendum submitted by the major contractor and verify the yardage received.

    4. Landfill personnel will enter the yardage on the Addendum form by the respective truck every time the truck delivers a load for that day.

    5. The total yardage per truck and the total yardage per major contractor will be tallied per day.

    6. Landfill personnel will certify that the loads listed on the Addendum form were received, complete the total quantity received on the Addendum and ADVF for that day, as well as note the date buried waste, print and sign name.

    7. A hard copy will be retained by the Landfill, the original mailed to LDEQ, and a copy to the major contractor within 30 days of receipt.